

member of the p58 receptor family, characterize it, and subsequently clone its DNA.

Detailed Description Text (4):

The nucleic acid sequences for the additional members of the p58 receptor protein family may be isolated by screening libraries of cDNA clones derived from NK cell RNA with a probe corresponding to the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:2 using standard DNA hybridization techniques. It is expected that the DNA sequences encoding the different members of the p58 receptor protein family will exhibit a level of similarity that clearly exceeds the 55% identity required for cross-hybridization. This is because analogous families of related genes encoding other receptors usually display similarities with about 70 to 90% identity among different members (e.g. HLA class I genes, HLA class II genes, genes encoding different T cell receptors, genes encoding different immunoglobulin molecules).

Detailed Description Text (26):

Target cells that do not express a cell surface ligand able to interact with the p58 receptor expressed by a particular NK cell are likely to be lysed by that NK cell. This deadly fate results from the fact that the p58 receptor on NK cells serves to provide a negative signal to the NK cell and thus stop the lytic machinery of the NK cell. Rejection of bone marrow transplants, and possibly autoimmune reactions, are mediated by NK cells when the negative signal fails to be delivered to the NK cells. It is therefore very important, and potentially very useful clinically, to determine exactly which molecules on target cells serve as ligands for the p58 receptor proteins and as protective elements on target cells that would otherwise be killed.

Detailed Description Text (32):

The term "drugs" includes but is not limited to proteins, peptides, agents purified from conditioned cell medium, organic molecules, inorganic molecules, antibodies oligonucleotides, or analogs of the ligand described above. The drug may be naturally occurring or synthetically or recombinantly produced. Specific agonists of the p58 receptor protein would be extremely useful in preventing unwanted NK-mediated lysis of target cells (e.g. in bone marrow transplantation). Specific antagonists would be useful for boosting NK cell responses to unwanted pathogens such as cancer cells.

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=> s p58(p)immunoreceptor
L1 27 P58(P) IMMUNORECEPTOR

=> s p50(p)immunoreceptor
L2 13 P50(P) IMMUNORECEPTOR

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L1 27 S P58(P)IMMUNORECEPTOR
L2 13 S P50(P)IMMUNORECEPTOR
L3 9 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4 6 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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